THE PLOUGH BOY.

AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes*

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MR. GENET's ADDRESS.

We are indebted to the erudite Editor of the New-York Statesman, for the following notice of Mr. GENET's Address, alluded to in our last. We had intended a similar notice, for the columns of The Plough Boy, but have no objection to being anticipated by a writer so well qualified to remark upon any topic of public interest, as the author of this notice.—We may, however, give further extracts from the Address in some future number.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

The season for commencing the agricultural operations of the year is near at hand.—The mantle of Winter is removed from the vallies; the icy fetters which have bound the rivers and the soil yield to the powerful rays of a more vertical sun; the soft salutations of the sweet South are breaking the slumbers of the vegetable world, and the trees already give signs of returning life and vigour.—Spring, the season of love, of animation and joy, advances with a quick and cheerful step, and unfeeling Winter retires to the mountains at her approach, as if resolved upon their lofty peaks to withstand the order of nature, and rule the unchanging monarch of the year, enthroned on a pillar of ice, amid clouds, and vapours, and storms. But the immutable decree of the Almighty cannot be counteracted—"seed time and harvest shall not fail"—the unrelenting monster must yield to Spring, under whose mild sway the earth will soon put on her beautiful vestments and appear in all the gaiety and loveliness of youth. Then will the husbandman go forth to deposit the seed in the ground; and with what anxiety will he watch the appearance of the green and tender stalk? How grateful for the rain and the dew and the kind influences of the sun; and how joyous when the ample harvest crowns his care, his labour and his hopes, and fills his "basket and his store." "And can his life be a happy one," asks the epicure of the crowded city, just risen from a noon-day bed, after feasting half the night upon the luxuries of both hemispheres—"can he be happy who rises with the dawning light and goes forth to his field to labour all the day, exposed to the scorching rays of the summer's sun, who eats his bread in the sweat of his face, and retires weary and worn to his pillow at night, to sleep away the hours of darkness, and rise to the same round of labour on the morrow?" Yes—competency, virtue and happiness are the associates of industry. The farmer is the sovereign of his little territory, the lord of the acres tilled by his own hands, the happy husband of a cheerful wife whose "hands hold the distaff and in whose tongue is the law of kindness," the smiling father of obedient children, the contented proprietor of the flocks in his pasture, of the waving corn in his field, and the "new mown hay," which scatters sweet perfume through all the air.

But we are wandering from our subject.—We did not take up our pen to sketch the beauties of the opening year, or the joys of rustic life. These are subjects which have employed the ablest pens, the most glowing fancy, and the richest imagery. The delightful paths of Spring have been so frequently trodden by poets and moralists, that he who should wander there in quest of flowers, must be content like Ruth to glean in the field after the reapers, without the hope of "finding grace," which animated the Moabitish woman. But he who does not *feel* the inspiration which the reviving year breathes every where around him, must be dead to some of the most pleasing sensations of which our nature is susceptible.

Our present object is to offer a few hints to the agriculturalists of the northern states, which we have been led to make by the perusal of a pamphlet received some time since from a friend in Rensselaer county, and which we have foreborne noticing till this time, in order that what we deem its important suggestions, might be fresh in the recollection of our farmers at the time when they would be most likely to be regarded. It is an "Address on the means of opening new sources of wealth for the Northern States, delivered before the Agricultural Society of Renssellaer county, in October last, by EDMOND CHARLES GENET, Esq." The want of a foreign market for the surplus agricultural products of the states north and east of Maryland, and the reduced prices of all kinds of grain and provisions in the U. States, operate to the serious disadvantage of our farmers. They begin to see and to feel the effect of the present state of things, which has lessened the value of their labour, by diminishing the price of what it produces. The agriculturists of the south have not the same difficulties to contend with. Their cotton, rice and tobacco are still wanted abroad, and no inconsiderable quantity of the former article is consumed by the manufactories in the northern states. But the fields of Europe no longer bristle with bayonets—there are no armies of a hundred thousand men to be fed with the bread and beef of the North and the East—the master spirit of the age sleeps the sleep of death in his island tomb, and the monarchs of the old world are not likely to break the present almost universal repose. Instead of looking for profit from the distresses which a European war would occasion, we must conform to the state of things which peace has induced, and adopt that course which our circumstances require, and which policy dictates.

This course we think is clearly pointed out in the pamphlet before us. The author glances at the state of Agriculture in Europe, Asia and Africa, where "it seems from its origin to have been chained with servitude, for the purposes of despotism; and though the forms of government, in several countries, have, under various features, modified the unhappy fate of the Agriculturist, yet their only ambition has been, and continues to be, to provide for their paltry pittance, and to satisfy the heavy demands of the stewards and tax-ga-

therers." He then gives a rapid sketch of the former and present condition of Agriculture in the United States, which leads to the enquiry, what is to be done to render it more productive to the farmers "who make the plough share shine in the land of their fathers?" Philosophy consults geography, becomes acquainted with the circumstances of country, and then proposes, at least a partial remedy. "The parts of old Europe corresponding with the latitudes of the eastern and northern parts of the United States have always produced the best WOOL, the best HEMP, and the best FLAX. These articles are the principal staples of the trade of Spain, Germany, and Russia, and offer them immense profit;" and it is to these articles that the agriculturalists of the northern and eastern states must turn their attention, if they would make their labour and their soil as productive as the present state of affairs will permit. We have frequently endeavoured to impress upon our farmers the benefit which they and the country would derive if more attention was paid to the growth of Wool and the cultivation of Hemp and Flax, articles which are, and always will be in demand, and whose production at home in sufficient quantity, is so essential to the growth of our yet infant manufactures. It will be our task to embody in this paper the facts which are brought to view in the pamphlet before us, in the hope they will receive, as they merit, the deliberate consideration of the cultivators of the soil.

Sheep.—The fine wooled sheep, or merinoes of Spain, deteriorate when transplanted to a southern latitude, but materially improve as they progress north. The English manufacturers prefer the Saxon wool from the Spanish breed, in the North of Germany, and the coldest parts of Scotland, as far as the Shetland Islands, and make a difference of a dollar per pound between the wool from these cold countries and that which is grown in Spain.—The wool and fur of animals is always finer and of a better quality in Northern latitudes, which Mr. G. accounts for from their "being excretions forced through the pores of the skin, and must, of course, be finer when that natural sieve is contracted by cold, than when expanded by heat and perspiration." Mr. G. mentions that he has taken pains to have the best specimens of merino wool produced in this state, examined by the best judge of European wool, and the American was declared to have the greatest affinity to the Saxon wool, which is in so high repute with the English manufacturers. What is to prevent us from becoming extensive growers of wool? Pasture land may be *purchased* for less money per acre than the lowest annual rent of the poorest pastures of Spain, Germany, France, or Great Britain. Taxes are nothing compared with the exactions under European governments—Fences may be constructed with ease and trifling expense.—The labour which the care of sheep requires is very inconsiderable, and their use in promoting other crops is important. The value to the country of the production of wool, as a staple article, is made apparent by a statement of its importance to Great Britain. Notwithstanding the large quantity which is annually produced in that country, in the year 1817, she imported 14,700,000 pounds, and in 1820, she imported 9,700,000 pounds, of which we supplied her with 500 pounds! And at the same time a great majority of the people of the United States used, almost exclusively, woollen goods imported from Great Britain, and the greatest portion of wool used by the manufacturers of coarse woollens in this country was, and continues to be, imported from Spain. The neglect of our farmers in regard to sheep is unquestionably attributable, in some good degree, to the unwarrantable speculations and general enthusiasm which prevailed soon after the introduction of the merino breed into this country, and which was followed by so great a reduction in the price of these animals, as to occasion very heavy losses to some farmers. But their value has now become as it were stationary, and we feel fully satisfied, that if our farmers were to count the cost, trouble, and expense of keeping, and contrast the sum with the avails, they would find it for their advantage to increase their flocks.

Hemp and Flax.—These two plants are supposed to be natives of the alluvial lands of Egypt, but are cultivated almost exclusively in Europe, in the same latitudes of the northern and eastern states. Our soil is excellently adapted to their cultivation, yet we imported during the year ending 30th of Sept. last 82,153 pieces of duck and sheetings, which together with other hempen goods imported in the same period, amounted in value to 1,120,450 dollars; cordage and twine to the value of 107,867 dollars; 86,192 cwt. of Hemp of the value of 510,489 dollars, and linen goods to the amount of 2,564,159 dollars; making the whole value of hemp, and hempen and linen goods, imported during the year 4,302,965 dollars. And here we must repeat the fact that Mr. Vasques was under the necessity of importing from Ireland and the Baltic, the flax for making 6.000 bolts of duck for the United States navy, on account of the small quantity of flax found in the domestic market. Mr. Genet pays a merited compliment to Mr. Vasques for his efforts through the Journal, lately under the direction of one of the editors of this paper, to spread correct views on the subject of the culture and preparation of Flax, and we take this occasion to say, that we shall be pleased to hear further from him on the subject. The address contains many valuable suggestions relating to the culture of hemp and flax, and makes worthy mention of the important invention of Mr. M'Donald of this city. It is also accompanied with some valuable notes, upon which we may hereafter draw for the benefit of our readers, but as we have already extended this article somewhat beyond our intention, we shall take leave of the pamphlet with the following closing paragraph, and commending the Address itself to the notice of agriculturists as well worthy their attention.

"Female industry seems to have been emulous to attain perfection. The imitation of the Leghorn bonnets, and other fancy articles, promise to save large sums of money in the costly supplies of that elegant trade which captivates the mind by the attraction of novelty and fashion. The imitations of European clinick furniture, as well as the carpets, the rugs and all the exertions of the wheel, of the loom and of the needle, displayed at this exhibition, are so many conquests made on foreign industry, and deserve the applause of the society, and of all the men of taste and patriotic feelings. It is by such means that in a country, destitute, by the grace of God, of a beggarly surplus of population, the manufacturing may innocently be inoculated on the agricultural system, without endangering the morals of the people, and cure the vices of foreign luxuries without the application of legal remedies, often worse than the evil itself. It is so, that a country, deprived of large capitals and unable to rival at once a rich one in its manufactures, proceeds by degrees, beginning with the coarser, and advancing, step by step, to those of a more complicated and expensive kind, and is raised at last to the summit of art, industry, and riches: And it is so, that the farmers of the United States, called by heaven to enjoy all sorts of blessings, derived from a free governmet, a good system of education and a religious sense of gratitude, towards the disposer of all blessings. will raise to a due pre-eminence and dignity, the only science which leads a nation to happiness by the ways of nature, chastens their morals, invigorates their physical powers, and builds on the strongest foundation the duration of their splendour."

Medical Botany.

Selected for the Plough Boy, by the Editor.

No. XVIII.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA. WOOD-SORREL.

This delicate little plant is excellently described by Mr. Curtis, (Flor. Lon.) we shall therefore adopt his description, as far as it coincides with our plan. The root is perennial, horizontal, scaly, and of a bright red colour; the leaves grow three together, inversely heart-shaped, of a yellowish green colour, frequently purple underneath, and beset with a few hairs; the leaf stalks are about three inches long, nearly upright, tender, proceeding from little bulbs, which form a kind of sheath, at the bottom these stalks are red and round, but towards the top grooved on one side: the flowers are white or flesh-coloured, and elegantly streaked with red veins. The

flower-stalk is somewhat longer than the leaf-stalk, and furnished near the top with two oval pointed bracteæ, which partly surround it;—the calyx is divided into five segments; these are short, permanent, bluntish, membraneous at the edges, and often spotted with purple;—the petals are five, affixed to the receptacle by the claws, which bend a little inward just above where the claws adhere together, they are blunt, slightly crenated, and tinged at the bottom with yellow; the stamina are ten, upright, white, the five exterior the shortest;—the antheræ are yellow and bilocular; the germen is quadrangular and green; the styles are five, very slender, a little longer than the stamina, and the stigma is blunt; the capsule is ovalish, pentagonal, spotted, divided into five cavities, each containing three seeds, which are heart-shaped, longitudinally grooved, convex on both sides, of a bright reddish brown colour, and inclosed within a shining white elastic arillus, by the bursting of which the seeds are thrown out. This plant is a native of England, it flowers about April and May, and is commonly found in woods, or in shaded situations.

The Acetosella is totally inodorous. but has a grateful acid taste, which is more agreeable than the common sorrel, (Rumex Acetosa) and approaches nearly to that of the juice of lemons, or the acid of tartar, with which it also corresponds in a great measure in its medical effects, being esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. It is recommended by Bergius in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers. The principal use, however, of the Acetosella is to allay inordinate heat, and to quench thirst; for this purpose, a pleasant whey may be formed by boiling the plant in milk, which under certain circumstances may be preferable to the conserve directed by the London College, though an extremely grateful and useful medicine. Many have employed the root of Lujula, probably on account of its beautiful red colour, rather than for its superior efficacy. An essential salt is prepared from this plant, known by the name of Essential Salt of Lemons, and commonly used for taking ink-stains out of linen.

NOTICE TO MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to carry on the millwright business in its various branches, in the city of Albany.

Cast Iron water-wheels, with wrought iron, or wooden buckets, will be made to order, and transported to any part of the Union. For information as to the utility of this kind of wheel, the public are referred to Messrs. I. & J. Townsend of this city, who have had one in operation since December last, at their cotton factory at Cornwall, in Orange county.—These gentlemen are so well satisfied of the superiority of this wheel, over the common kind, that they contemplate building one for their nail factory at Troy.

The cast iron wheel, does not exceed in weight the common wooden wheel, of similar dimensions, although it may be extended to a diameter of fifty feet, and the additional cost of it is but trifling above that of a well finished wooden wheel.

Millers and manufacturers, who have difficulty in turning their machinery, from a scarcity of water, are informed, that by a peculiar method of applying the water, he can increase its power from 25 to 50 per cent beyond the power usually obtained, from the common means of applying it.

A specimen of the improvement may be seen at Mr. Solomon's tobacco factory, near this city.

The subscriber has lately invented, and secured the patent right of a self-regulating tide-water wheel, by the use of which, grist mills, and other works may be established, where a current of four miles per hour can be had, and which will answer all the purposes of a high fall. It is a common undershot wheel, so constructed, that it always keeps itself the same depth in the water, to any given height, by means of a small wheel put in operation by ebbing, and flowing of the tide, or other fluctuating streams. A model of the wheel may be seen by calling on the subscriber, at No. 20, Quay-street, to which place all orders may be directed.

HENRY BURDEN.

Albany, March 20, 1822.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Hartford Co. Agricultaral Society.

CORN.—Mr. Erastus Sheldon, of Suffield, raised the last year, from one acre of land, eighty-six bushels and ten quarts of Indian corn. The land had lain two years to grass; it was ploughed about the first of April, and twelve load of sheep manure was carted on and harrowed in. It was planted about the last of April, and dunged in the hill with hog dung, planted two and a half feet apart, and rows three feet apart. At the first hoeing, three stalks were left in the hill.

POTATOES.—John Watson, Jr. of East-Windsor, from one acre of land, the last summer, raised four hundred and forty-five bushels of potatoes. The land was meadow, and broke up on the 10th of April, planted in continued rows four feet apart and manured with thirty loads of barn yard dung and three bushels of plaster paris, and planted with thirty three bnshels of whole potatoes.—There were four kinds of potatoes planted; three of them produced well, viz. English whites, lady fingers and kidney. The blue noses did not produce so abundantly.

FLAX.—Mr. Lemuel Roberts, of Windsor, in a letter to the Chairman of the committee on produce, says—"The one acre and thirty-seven rods of land, from which I raised three hundred and thirty three pounds and a half of Flax, and on which I had ten and a half bushels of flax-seed the season past, was improved with potatoes in the year 1820, and was ploughed about the 20th day of April last, and again about the 5th day of May, and sowed the next day, and bushed the seed in after the land had been harrowed, and put one bushel and three pecks of flax seed, in the said land, and pulled the flax in July, and dressed the same in January and February.

WINTER-WHEAT.—Geo. Chenny of East-Hartford, raised 32 bushels of winter wheat on an acre of land, the last season.—The land had formerly been a pasture, and so much swarded as to produce but little feed. The seed was soaked in salt-petre brine, rolled in plaster paris, and ploughed in to the depth of 4 inches.—*National Pilot.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Jefferson.

Every thing which comes from the sage of Monticello is interesting his experience and years give weight to his opinions on any subject which he offers. Some weeks ago we made mention of a society in Washington, Pen. o Ladies, who had associated for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, and had resolved to clothe themselves and their families in articles of American manufacture. The letter which follows, is an answer to a circular sent to him from the President of the society.—*N L Adv.*

Monticello, Jan. 26, 1821.

I have duly received, dear Madam, your favour of the 10th, with the eloquent circular address to your patriotic and fair companions in good works. I well recollect our acquaintance with yourself personally in Washington, valued for your own merits as well as for that of your esteemed father. Your connexion too, with the family of the late Col. Morgan, is an additional title to my grateful recollections. He first gave us notice of the mad project of that day, which, if suffered to proceed, might have brought afflicting consequences on persons whose subsequent lives have proved their integrity and loyalty to their country.

The effort, which is the subject of your letter, is truly laudable, and, if generally followed as an example, or practised as a duty, will change very advantageously the condition of our fellow citizens and do just honour to those who shall take a lead in it. *No one has been more sensible than myself of the advantage of placing the consumer by the side of the producer, nor more disposed to promote it by example.* But these are among the matters I now leave to others. Time which wears all things, does not spare the energies either of body or mind. While I could, I did what I could, and now acquiesce cheerfully in the law of nature, which by unfitting us for action, warns us to retire and leave to the generation of the day the direction of its own affairs.

The prayers of an old man are the only contributions left in his power. Mine are offered sincerely for the success of your patriotic efforts, and particularly for your own individual happiness and prosperity.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mrs. Katharine Duane Morgan.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at Onondaga, before the Onondaga Agricultural Society, by DAN BRADLEY, *Esq. October 11th, 1821.*

(CONCLUDED.)

There is still another branch of husbandry, in its importance, not inferior to any other, which must not, on this occasion, be overlooked. I mean the culture of the grasses.—It is in this branch of husbandry more than in any other, that our present practice is unskilful and defective. It has been said, that the greatest part of our cleared land is now under the dominion of spear grass. To convince you that it should not be so, it is believed, that sufficient reasons have already been given. Spear grass is the least profitable of all the grasses, which we cultivate, and, when used for hay, is, on account of its poisonous appendages, absolutely pernicious. Indeed, it cannot with safety be used for hay, unless care be taken to cut it, either while very green, before the ergot has formed, or not till it is quite ripe and dead, when most of it will have fallen off. But, on this subject, enough has been said. The error, which I have principally in view, and which I wish to correct, is that of suffering our grass lands to lie in grass too long. The different writers on agriculture express on this subject but one sentiment, which is, that, as a general rule, lands should not, at any one time, lie in grass more than two or three years. In countries, where agriculture is carried on systematically, it seems, that grass is not often suffered to occupy the land, at any one time, more than two years. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, there is no theory in agriculture better supported than this, that grass lands should be frequently changed. The time of their lying in grass should not, in ordinary cases, exceed two or three years. I am not, however, unaware, that in expressing this sentiment, I may excite surprise in the minds of, at least, some of my agricultural brethren. The practice here suggested, and intended to be recommended, is utterly discordant with that of this country. It was the practice of our fathers, too many of whose errors we have inherited, to designate one part of the farm for meadow, another for pasture, and another for tillage. This, with trifling modifications, has been the general practice, from the first settlement of America down to the present time. It is, indeed, wonderful, that a practice so replete with imperfection and folly, should so long have been persisted in. The truth is, that every part of the farm, so far as circumstances will permit, should, in its turn, be meadow, pasture, and tillage ground.

The whole farm, one part as well as another, should be subjected to a systematic change, or, as it is called in the language of agriculture, rotation of crops.

Of all the grasses hitherto tested by the experience of American husbandry, clover is admitted to be the most meritorious. None produces more abundant crops of wholesome and nutritious food for every description of stock. In its remarkable effect in meliorating the soil, it has no parallel in any other grass yet known to the agriculturist of this country. It is not unlikely, that in some of the grasses lately imported by the honourable board of Agriculture, and distributed for experiment among the agricultural societies of this state, it may meet with a successful competition for merit. Of the sainfoin, in particular, we are permitted to indulge very favourable expectations. But at present, as none of these grasses have yet had the test of sufficient experience, we are undoubtedly to say, that clover, in relation to the grass husbandry, demands the farmer's principal attention. Whenever, then, in the progress of culture, any of our fields, having undergone a regular course of tillage, are effectually subdued, and by the application of manure, sufficiently enriched, they are to be seeded with clover. The quantity of seed made use of, should not be less than six pounds, or six quarts to the acre. It is likely, that a greater quantity would be better. It will be advisable, in most cases, to mix with this about one quart of herds grass seed. But the clover should, in all cases, except on wet or swampy ground, be the predominant crop.

We will suppose, that all this has been done, and well done. The field, then, is supposed to be well seeded with clover, and a mixture of herds-grass. Whatever may be the character of the seasons, however dry they may be, it may be expected to produce, for two or three years, excellent crops of grass. But, if it remain longer in clover, the clover will begin to languish, and the spear grass will be making successful efforts to regain its former dominion. This must not be permitted.—The only proper and effectual means of preventing it, will be a seasonable recurrence to the plough. It will occur to the contemplative farmer, that, in this mode of managing the grass husbandry, many and great advantages may be expected, which I have not time now particularly to mention. But to the practice, here recommended, of ploughing up clover fields after so short intervals, it will probably be objected, that this will increase the expense of clover seed, as it will be necessary to use it more frequently; and also, that seeding with grass is always attended with considerable risk, because the young grass is liable to be destroyed by drought. The first part of this objection may be answered, by observing, that the expense of clover seed will be scarcely felt, if the farmer improve his opportunities of saving a sufficient quantity for his own use. The other part of the objection is of much greater weight. It is not to be denied, that farmers have frequently experienced great losses, and serious disappointments, by the failure of their young grasses. I am happy, however, in the indulgence of a hope, that misfortunes of this kind may, in future, be prevented, by means of no difficult application. It is said by experienced agriculturists, that the young grass may, in a good measure, be secured against the effects of drought, by sowing plaster on the ground about the time it comes up, or soon after. This, to say the least, is reasonable; for it is well known, that plaster greatly invigorates clover, and accelerates its growth. At any rate, the farmer will hazard nothing by trying this experiment, for the plaster, sown at this time, will be of great use to the succeeding crops of grass.

In this address, we have been obliged to pass, in silence, very many subjects of no trifling importance to the farmer. Nothing has been said of the general utility of plaster. which is doubtless very great, if judiciously applied. Nothing has been said of salt, nothing of lime, nothing of burnt clay, which may, undoubtedly, be used to very great advantage, as important articles of manures. Nothing has been said to encourage the culture of the root crops, which are now known to be of great use, and absolutely indispensable in every well regulated system of husbandry. Nothing has been said of flax and hemp, as crops, capable of being rendered eminently useful, and clearly demanding the increased attention of farmers. The stock husbandry, although of vital importance, has, in this address, been altogether overlooked. Indeed, to do justice to these, and many other interesting subjects of rural husbandry, which we have passed in silence, would require volumes. My object in this address, was to lay the axe at the root of the tree, and, if it did not produce fruit, hew it down.

One consideration occurs to me of too interesting a character to be here overlooked. It is the prevalence, and rapid increase of thistles and bur weeds. The Canada thistle, if not combatted with more efficient checks, than any that have yet been used, will soon become immensely troublesome. The common thistle, and the varieties of bur weeds, which so greatly abound in this country, are of mischievous tendency, and ought not to be tolerated. So long as our commons, not to say our fields, are infested, as they now are, with these pernicious weeds, we can have nothing like neat husbandry. As individual efforts will be altogether inadequate to the expulsion of these formidable foes, the public arm should be lifted against them. Cannot the towns, and ought they not at their annual meetings, to adopt energetic and effectual measures, for the destruction of these weeds? It is not sufficient that they be driven from our enclosures. If suffered to lurk in the borders, they will be sure to re-enter. The commons, the highways, the lanes, and the baulks, should be scoured, and every pernicious weed hunted out, as you would hunt a wolf. I doubt not, that all this is practicable, and, that very great advantages would be found to result from it.

Nothing has been said, in this address, ei-

ther to commend, or to encourage female enterprise and industry. That many of the daughters of Onondaga county have done worthily, we have had before us the most satisfactory proof. Will the ladies, through me, accept the thanks of this patriotic society for their company on the present occasion? And will they accept the most unequivocal assurance, that, on all future, similar occasions, nothing will add more to our own hilarity;—nothing operate as a more powerful incentive to perseverance in our benevolent efforts, than the company, and co-operation of the ladies? Enough has not yet been done to identify their interest with our own, in the important objects of this institution.

It will not have been forgotten, that, in my former addresses, delivered before this honourable society, I recommended to the patronage and use of my brethren, and fellow citizens in general, the weekly paper published at Albany, and entitled, The Plough Boy.—Whatever I have said in favour of that paper, as intrinsically meritorious, and admirably adapted to the use of farmers, I am still ready to repeat. Every farmer should immediately avail himself of the use of that paper. In neglecting to do this, it is clear, that he neglects his own interest. Let him devote to the perusal of The Plough Boy a portion of his winter evenings; and let him also, in the meantime, carefully peruse that excellent book, entitled, Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture, &c. and, in the spring, he will be sure to come out a much brighter farmer.

I ask the pardon of my audience for putting their patience to so severe a test. It is hoped that the importance of my subjects may be pleaded as an apology. I know not, gentlemen, what may be your views on those subjects which I have presented to your consideration. I know not, especially, how my elderly brethren, who, like myself, wear the badges, and feel the debilities of age, I know not how they feel, in the contemplation of these subjects. For myself, I confess, that, when I consider to what vast extent agriculture is capable of being improved, and the comforts of life multiplied and increased;—when I consider, that the best part of my life, now drawing to a close, has been devoted to the practice of an art, excellent indeed, but which I did not understand; when I consider how small success I have had in my occupation, and how few have been my comforts, in comparison with what they might have been, if I had been skilful in my art; when I consider how many perplexities, disquietudes, and disappointments I have experienced, for want of that light on subjects of rural husbandry, which now sheds abroad its delightful beams: when I consider these things, I am almost ready to repine. But then again, when I reflect, that my life, with all its incidents, has been the subject of Heaven's wise decree, with profound reverence, with humble submission, I bow to the sovereignty of Jehovah.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Veterinary Medicine.—No. XXIII.

CATARRH.*

(Concluded.)

Prognasis.—This complaint has several terminations, among which the most serious is inflammation of the lungs, which may take place when the original cause has been re-applied, as an increase of cold, or other mismanagement. At other times, when the heating plan of treatment, as cordials, have been given, coagulable lymph is thrown out within the trachea, and the horse is ever after what is termed a *roarer;* when this takes place within the air cells, it forms what is called *thick-wind*, which is another termination of the catarrh. When from the circulation becoming too much hurried by violent exercise at this time, or from the administration of cordials, the air cells rupture, confirmed broken wind ever after remains. In some instances it often terminates in a chronic cough: in these cases there is sometimes an affection of the wind, and sometimes none: the rima glottis becomes particularly irritable, from some unhealthy change in the mucous secreted to defend it from the action of the external air, which either in itself proves irritating, or perhaps as not being formed in sufficient quantities, or too thin, it cannot resist the action of the cold air on the rima glottis, or of the food, or of water passing over it. Catarrh is the fore-runner, and therefore probably the cause of strangles in some instances; hence this may be regarded as another termination of this complaint: and we have the testimony of several authors, that when the cure is protracted and the discharge from the nose considerable, that it may terminate in glanders.

Treatment.—When this disease is attended with considerable fever, it must be attended to as fever; and in any case, if there is much inflammation of the parts, bleed, clothe the head, neck and chest; but keep the stable with only a moderate degree of heat, avoiding all changes of temperature. If there is difficulty of swallowing, treat as directed for sore throat. A warm wash should be kept constantly in the manger; or what is better, it may be fastened round the neck in a nose bag, which will bring the vessels to a suppurative process, and thus terminate the inflammation, and prevent the throwing out of coagulable lympth; and this becomes very necessary to be observed; and every practitioner should be aware, that catarrh properly treated, and brought to run matter at the nose, without any check from cold will very rarely terminate in thick, or in broken wind.—Give plenty of warm white water; that is, bran water; purge freely.

* Blaire's outlines of the Veterinary Art.

If the glands of the head are swelled, rub with the following:

Spirit of hartshorn, one ounce; Olive oil, four ounces: mix.

If the symptoms of fever run high, give the following ball every six hours:

Take antimonial powder, two drachms:—nitre one ounce; mix with honey, or soap, into a ball.

If the cough should be troublesome, the ball may be washed down with an infusion of flax seed; but little dependence is to be placed on what is termed pectorals, for the cough is not a disease of itself, but only an effort to get rid of an irritating cause: but it may become inordinate as many efforts are, and then they only increase the disease. Should the cough remain after the other symptoms are removed, treat as under chronick cough. By no means have recourse to the use of sneezing powders, under an idea of bringing on the discharge, for they are invariably hurtful, and if the disease ever terminates in glanders, this is the likeliest mode of occasioning it. As soon as the discharge at the nose becomes purulent; that is, as soon as it runs matter, do not repeat the bleeding, nor promote the purging; and even the balls may be omitted, unless there is cough, or symptoms of remaining fever; for it is to be remembered, the nasal discharge is a natural cure, and is to be encouraged, and not checked; support the strength, therefore, with malt mashes, but do not increase the action with the heating cordials.

*Catarrh in oxen and cows.**

The colds of horned cattle put on nearly the same appearance, and require the same treatment. They should be housed, but not put into too warm a stable, and all cordial drenches avoided; but the strength must not be exhausted by an opposite treatment pushed to an extreme.

* Blaire.

From the Troy Post,—March 19.

METEOR.

The Meteor which appeared on the evening of Saturday the 9th inst. has very justly excited much inquiry among the learned and the unlearened. The man of science is every day put to the test by the inquiries of his illiterate neighbors. And he is compelled to confess, that in the present state of knowledge very few meteoric phenomena can be satisfactorily explained.

One kind of meteor, denominated the acrolite, seems to have been subjected to a theory, at least plausible; first suggested by President Stiles, of Yale College, and very ably supported by President Day of the same College. This theory supposes that the moon is not the only satellite which revolves around the Earth. But innumerable other bodies revolve around it of various sizes and at unequal distances; all of which are so small as

to escape the telescope of the astronomer.—The orbits of some of these satellites extend but a small distance beyond the limits of our atmosphere. Whenever any one of these orbits compressed on one side by the preponderance of the attraction of gravitation in one direction, on account of an arrangement of the larger planets favoring such a preponderance, the satellite, or rather satelloid, so affected comes in contact with our atmosphere. The atmosphere resists the centrifugal force, giving the advantage to the centripetal. Consequently the satelloid approaches the earth, continually advancing into a denser atmosphere, where the friction is greatly increased. The friction and the great disengagement of caloric by compressing the atmospheric air, heats the aerolite very highly; so that some of its combustible constituents are converted suddenly into gases, and the mass explodes.

Whether the late meteor belongs to the family of ærolites is not yet known. Perhaps the only conclusive evidence which can be obtained will be, the actual discovery of portions of it where it fell. To aid in this interesting discovery, the editors of papers wherever it was observed, ought to publish the most accurate observations which they can collect. Such observations must necessarily be imperfect, since the whole time of its appearance was but a few seconds; and no one could be prepared for making the best use of these few seconds.

A gentleman in this city, who has been accustomed to those astronomical observations which appertain to the profession of a navigator, happened, in company with several other gentlemen, to have a very fair view of the meteor. Fixing his eyes immediately upon clusters of stars, and upon points on buildings, which he should be able afterwards to recognize, he made the following calculations.

From the place where First-street intersects River-street the meteor was first observed at the altitude of 46 degrees, bearing north 20 degrees east. It disappeared at the altitude of 22 degrees, bearing south 81 degrees west. The report, supposed to be caused by the explosion of the meteor, reached the place of observation in seven and a half minutes after the disappearance of the meteor. If the explosion is supposed to have taken place at the time that the meteor appeared to be extinguished, the distance may be computed by the known progress of sound to have been about 100 miles from Troy.

Other calculations might be deduced from these data. But from the nature of the case it will be perceived, that the observations could not be taken with sufficient accuracy to form the basis of satisfactory calculations.—We might from these data, if they were assumed as accurate, infer its general course to be south 55 degrees west, and that it was about 70 miles from Troy when passing it, &c.

To all those gentlemen who observed it in full view, it appeared equal to about two thirds the apparent diameter of the moon.—And a luminous track was left in the heavens, which was not totally extinguished in several minutes after the meteor disappeared. They all observed the sound of two distinct explosions, with a very short interval of time between them. The last sound they suppose may have been caused by the bursting of one of the largest subdivisions, immediately after the meteor had been served by the first explosion.

From the Cherry Valley Gazette, March 12.

The Meteor.—On Saturday evening last about 10 o'clock a Meteor of a very considerable magnitude, was seen in the Heavens, at this place.—Its general appearance was globular and uncommonly luminous, it moved with great velocity from the northeast to southwest, and on its disappearance its explosion was distinctly heard. It was visible for a considerable number of seconds, during which time its light penetrated all our windows, and caused many persons by its brightness involuntarily to close their eyes; it shone during its continuance with such a lustre that it completely eclipsed the light of fires and candles, so much so that they appeared to be as useless for the purpose of light as they would be at noon day.

It is probable from the appearance of this meteor that its explosion was followed by fragments of stones or metallic substances, which must have struck the earth to a considerable distance westerly or southwesterly from here.

It is known that these fiery or luminous meteors generally, when they explode, discharge substances, of this kind, and that they have been common in all ages of the world.—These stony or metallic substances are called by the modern meteorologists, meteorites, and perhaps a very brief epitome of their history will not be unacceptable to the curious inquirer.

In the 11th v. of the 10th ch. of Joshua, mention is made of great stones being cast from heaven—whether, however, this alludes to stones or substances like these we are now considering, has been by learned men, theologians and others, questioned. In the New Testament we read of the image which the Ephesians supposed fell down from Jupiter, and some commentators assure us that this image was merely a conical stone from the clouds.

If we turn from sacred to profane history, we shall find copious accounts of these phenomena.

Between the year 1478, before the coming of Christ and his advent, in the time of Cæsar, there are twenty-eight instances recorded of these meteoric stones falling to the earth. And since the commencement of the christian era, nearly one hundred cases have been mentioned. They have fallen in various parts of Europe, Asia and America. And no doubt many more have fallen at sea, and in the uninhabited parts of the globe, or in countries where letters do not exist.

The following is an analysis of one of these stones:

Silicia,	56 parts,
Lime,	1-4 do.
Magnesia,	12 do.
Oxide of Iron,	30 do.
Nickel,	2-4 do.
Sulphur,	3-5 do.
	105 3

Various fanciful theories have been proposed on the subject of these meteorites. One is, that some lesser planet has exploded, when its cohesion was overcome by the explosive force, and the smaller fragments thrown beyond the power of attraction of the larger fragments, would fall to the earth, if Mars should happen to be in a remote part of his orbit. Others suppose them to be formed from vapour, which in its ascent from the earth becomes ignited or set on fire by some chemical or electrical process in the atmosphere.

A very remarkable luminous meteor was seen near L'Aigle, in France, in the year 1803. A globe of fire of uncommon splendour was seen moving towards the north.—There was heard at L'Aigle and for thirty leagues round in every direction, a violent explosion which lasted five or six minutes.—This was followed by a noise like the discharge of musketry, succeeded by a rumbling like the beat of a drum. From this meteor there was a shower of stones the largest of which weighed 17 1-2 lbs.

It is to be hoped that the editors of papers will be very particular in their notices of this meteor which was seen on Saturday evening, in order that it may be ascertained how large an expanse was illuminated by it, and the place where the stones must have struck the earth, if any were discharged from it.

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1822.

We this day conclude the publication of Mr BRADLEY's Address. He remarks upon several topics interesting, in a high degree, to every Farmer. What Mr. Bradley says, in particular of the importance of clover grass, is worthy of the most serious attention.

AGRICULTURE IN SWITZERLAND.

We copy the followiug from a late number of the London Morning Chronicle. It is interesting to the Agriculturists of every country.

A residence of two years in Switzerland, and particular attention directed to tke rural economy of the country, amongst other things

brought me acquainted with a method of harvesting which to me was quite new. Since my return home I have made many inquiries without having learned that a similar method was ever practised in England, though it is by no means improbable that it may already be known, either in local custom of old date, or from having been introduced by travellers who had equal opportunities with myself of observing what passed before their eyes. I am not aware, however, that any written description of this method has already appeared; and it is under a persuasion of its great utility that I now endeavour to give it every possible publicity.

In harvesting, two important matters present themselves to the consideration of the farmer:—expence of labour, and time. A saving in *labour*, if it protracts the time, is rarely beneficial, as it exposes the crop to additional risk and accident from bad weather; but every saving in *time* is a positive advantage. The Swiss method saves both time and labour; the loss from Shedding, in handling the corn, appears to be less than with us.—The main principle of their system consists in the use of the *scythe* instead of the *sickle*.—Every one must be aware of the very superior powers of the former instrument; but in the ordinary mode of using it, notwithstanding the various contrivances of bows, sweeps, cradles, &c. which have been attached to the scythe to remedy the inconvenience, the corn is thrown down in such rude heaps, and the ears become so entangled, that a great loss follows from shedding; and hence farmers have conceived it better to employ six sickles than one scythe. Nay, I have heard it argued, when prices were high, that there was good economy in *reaping* even barley.

In Switzerland, however, by a very simple contrivance the objections to the scythe have been completely obviated. Each mower is accompanied by a person bearing a light straight long pole, whose business is to press the pole in a horizontal position against the stems of the corn which are to be cut, so as to bend the ears considerably away from the mower, and leave him a full, fair, stroke at the aggregated stems. The pole is best made of deal, much about the thickness of the handle of a sweeping-brush, and in Switzerland is commonly about nine feet in length; but this must be determined by the nature of the scythe used*, or rather by the sweep or extent of the stroke:—for the person who bears the pole must be out of the reach of all danger from the scythe, and at the same time there must be sufficient length of pole left to press against the whole breadth or *bench* of standing corn which the mower can compass with his scythe. The person who bears the pole, commonly a lad, stands with his face towards the mower, a little to the left of his line of progression, and moves backwards as the other advances. The pole may be held as the bearer finds most convenient; and steadied, either against his body, or his thigh, according to his height: but care must be taken that it is held nearly horizontally, and the pole should press on the standing corn, from about six inches to a foot below the ears, so as to give a sloping direction, away from the mower, to the *whole* likely to be out at one stroke. The ears which are thus pressed back never straggle, either during or after the stroke, but slide along the pole; which, if properly held, keeps them quite even, and they will fall one way, smoothly and regularly.

Should the corn have been beaten down by rain or storm, the scythe cannot certainly be used with the same advantage as if it stands erect and healthy; the sickle will answer best under such circumstances. The Swiss, however, are so careful about their crops, that, when fallen, they raise them, in part, by fastening the stems together, and tying them in a direction contrary to that in which they have fallen. Sometimes they plant stakes through the field, and put small cross bars or rods from stake to stake, so as to bear the stems up; and after this the corn may be mowed. But in the case of a fine, even, upright crop, whether of wheat or other grain, there can be no hesitation in preferring the *scythe and pole*, if properly used, to the sickle.

After the mower has passed on, two or more women or boys, commonly women, follow, whose business it is gently and carefully to spread the corn that has been mowed, much in the same way that flax or hemp is spread, in even regular layers. When properly dried, a third operation, preparatory to binding, is performed by two other persons, commonly women, one of whom carries two wands or rods, about four feet in length, the other one rod only. The person carrying the two rods, thrusts them, one in each hand, under the layer of corn which lies spread out on the ground; the person with the single wand, at the same time standing opposite the other, puts the single wand under the layer, directly midway between the two opposite wands. Then the hands are raised, whilst the points of the rods or wands remain on the ground, and thus the corn slides, or is shoved together in heaps large enough for binding. If the crop is thin, the gatherings must begin the wider apart, or two gatherings may be united, and great attention during this operation is paid to collecting any scattered or straggling stems. The same operation may be performed with a long toothed rake; but the corn is shaken much less when the wands are used.

The binders follow those who have collected the heaps; and, it is to be particularly noted, that the Swiss do not use the fresh cut corn for bands, but make them at home in the barns, of straw, at some convenient time in advance. When wanted for use, they are carted to the field, and distribnted along the rows. The time spent in knotting the bands in the fields is thus saved, and the loss of grain from twisting the bands or rubbing against other sheaves, in carrying home, is avoided.

The advantages derived from this method, and the division of labour, will be obvious to any person who has once seen the perfect practice; and I do not think there is any exaggeration in stating that, with the same hands, a crop may by such means be saved in half the time. But I am inclined to go further, and express my conviction that the crop may be saved in half the time with even *fewer hands* than the sickle requires. Much, however, will certainly depend on the dexterity and willingness of the people employed; but the mere experiment of the *scythe and pole* may be tried without any expense or difficulty.

In describing this method as Swiss, it is necessary to add, that it is by no means general throughout Switzerland, but confined at present to particular districts: after being once introduced, however, it is never abandoned; and I have been told it is spreading very rapidly through the country. There can be no surer proof of its excellence; for in a country exposed to calamities from inclement seasons, and where years of scarcity are by no means uncommon, it would certainly not be adopted, if it did not ensure to the husbandman the utmost possible produce from his crop. There is no want of hands in Switzerland; on the contrary, the Vallies of Oberland, where I have observed the use of the scythe most prevalent, swarm with inhabitants; and men, women, and children, all work in the fields with the greatest assiduity, both early and late.

I have purposely delayed this publication until the time of harvest was near, under a persuasion that it was likely to produce more effect, when there was an opportunity of trying the experiment whilst the subject was fresh in the mind.

ISAAC WELD, jun.

London, July 16, 1821.

An effectual cure for a Felon.

Bathe the part effected in ashes and water; take the yolk of an egg, six drops of spirits of turpentine, a few beet leaves cut fine, a small quantity of hard soap, one tea spoonful of snuff or fine tobacco; then add one table spoonful of burnt salt, and one of Indian meal, and it never fails to effect a cure if applied in season.

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* The scythes commonly used in Switzerland have light short blades, and I believe are principally of German manufacture. The handles are much bent, and the mower stands tolerably upright: the sweep is not very great. But the Swiss are admirable mowers. I have seen patches of grass on the Alps, growing under ledges of rock where no cattle could climb, cut as close and smooth as a dexterous English gardener could shave a grass plot. They put an exquisite edge on their scythes by hammering them out on little anvils kept for the purpose, instead of thinning the edge by a coarse stone as our mowers do, and their scythes by this treatment consequently last much longer. The operation is performed once in a day or two, and the edge is afterwards still further sharpened by a sort of strap or prepared board, finer than ours.

POETRY.

MARCH.

BY JAMES GRAHAME.

The ravaged fields, waste, colourless, and bleak,
Retreating winter leaves, with angry frown,
And lingering on the distant snow-streaked hills,
Displays the motley remnants of his reign.

With shouldered spade, the labourer to the field
Hies, joyful that the softened glebe gives leave
To toil; no more his children cry for bread,
Or, shivering, crowd around the scanty fire;
No more he's doom'd, reluctant, to receive
The pittance, which the rich man proudly gives,
Who, when he gives, thinks heaven itself obliged.
Vain man! think not there's merit in the boon,
If, quitting not one comfort, not one joy,
The sparkling wine still circles round thy board,
Thy hearth still blazes, and the sounding strings,
Blent with the voice symphonious, charm thine ear.

The redbreast now, at morn, resumes his song,
And larks, high soaring, wing their spiral flight,
While the light hearted plough boy singing, blythe,
The broom, the bonny broom of Cowdenknows,
Fills with delight the wandering townsman's ear;
May be, though carolled rude in artless guise,
Sad Floddenfield, of Scotia's lays most sweet,
Most mournful, dims, with starting tear, his eye.
Nor silent are the upland leas; cheerily
The partridge now her tuneless call repeats,
Or, bursting unexpected from the brake,
Startles the milkmaid singing o'er the ridge.
Nor silent are the chilly leafless woods;
The thrush's notes are heard amid the grove,
Soon as the primrose, from the withered leaves,
Smiling, looks out: rash floweret! oft betrayed,
By summer-seeming days, to venture forth
Thy dainty form—the killing northern blast
Will wrap thee lifeless in a hoar-frost shroud.

From the Norwich (England) Courier.

HYDROPHOBIA.

We recently mentioned the death of a boy at Titchwell, who was bitten by a mad dog on Monday, May 21; alarming symptoms began to appear on Friday, June 22, and on the Tuesday following he fell a victim to this dreadful disorder.

The following important observations upon this subject have been collected, printed, and distributed gratuitously by Mr. Brooke, of Burnham.

"From this case it appears, that the subtile poison is not immediately absorbed into the blood, but that it generally acts upon the patient in a progressive way, regulated undoubtedly, by the state of the disease in the animal, and either accelerated or retarded by the constitution of the individual, and the state of the weather. In such alarming cases, it is much better for a person immediately to undergo the necessary treatment, rather than by neglect, to run the hazard of falling a victim to this truly alarming disorder. The most adviseable plan to be pursued by any one who may be bitten by either mad or irritated animals, is to procure, as speedily as possible, the best medical assistance; where however, such assistance is not readily to be procured; the best plan to be pursued, is to cut away the infected part, taking away a much larger surface of the flesh, than the wound. The following method has also been adopted in many cases with success, as appears by a communication made by a Mr. Stark. Having been bitten himself by a mad dog in the year of 1815, the following is a statement of the plan he pursued:—'I thought at the time (that is, of his being bitten) that the best method to prevent the *virus* from being carried into the system would be to decompose the parts (that is, to separate the internal surface of the bitten part or wound from the sound parts) by the application of a substance that would act effectually and also mildly; I accordingly poured into the wound a considerable quantity of *Muriatic Acid*.—I preferred this to any other of the mineral acids, as its action on animal matter is not so violent; in the course of ten minutes its effect on the wound was such, that I supposed there could be no danger of the infectious matter being absorbed. I then washed the hand (the part bitten) with a *Dilute Alkaline liquor*, to neutralize the acrid, and prevent any further action. In the course of a fortnight, by dressings of a similar cerate, the wound was perfectly healed. I had communicated this circumstance to a friend then in the West of England, when there was considerable alarm about mad dogs, who in consequence of it, took the precaution of carrying a phial of *Muratic Acid* in his pocket. This gentleman having seen two horses and a pig bitten, he instantly applied the *Acid* to the wounds of the horses, but not the pig, the former of which actually remained unaffected; but the latter died of hydrophobia the twelfth day after it was bitten.'

"It sometimes happens that a patient is bitten on a part where the knife cannot be used; in such cases the application of the *Acid* is to be preferred; and the means for making it extensively useful, would be for every individual (that could do so), to carry two phials in a leather case in the pocket, they could be applied at the moment the injury was received, a thing of the first consequence; and whether the parts is taken away by the knife, or by the *Acid*, the best medical assistance must be had as quick as possible."

REMARK—It is a truth founded upon observations, that hydrophobia often proceeds from contagion derived from putrid matter. Thus when persons keep dogs who are scarcely able to keep themselves, such dogs are driven to live on all kinds of unwholesome food, and become liable to the above disorder. From these considerations, it is therefore desirable that all unnecessary dogs may be dispensed with, and those persons whose occupations render such animals requisite, will, as much as possible, comply with the judicious order of Magistrates, by keeping them confined.—These considerations should stimulate assessors and parish officers to do their duty; the former in assessing houses in general where dogs are kept; and the latter, in granting no relief to such persons as can afford to keep dogs.

Hint to Farmers.—Extract from Darwin's Phitologia.

"The real cause of the production of the new stems is the accumulation of the earth above the first joint of the young wheat plant; from which new buds spring out generated and nourished by the caudex of the leaf which surrounds that joint, which afterwards withers."

I must refer to the valuable work for the remainder of the observations on this subject, for it is too long to copy. It states that wheat roots give suckers, which if earth be put to them, produce wheat like the stem from the original seed; and as a proof of this, he says that one root from a grain of wheat, by being divided and subdivided, produced three pecks and three quarters of wheat, weighing 47 lbs. 7 oz. amounting to 576,840 grains of wheat.

I beg farmers to consider whether the barrow, by tearing the top part of the wheat's root, and by throwing soil about does not in some degree divide and replant the suckers.

The wonderful effect of harrowing in the spring, I have witnessed.

Harrowing is quickly and cheaply done and it certainly is desirable to prevent ploughing up the wheat.

To preserve Corn.—Fields of Indian corn, bitten by the frost, ought to be immediately stripped of the husks, to save the corn from rotting. The ears will now be found sealed up, and extremely wet; let the husks be cut with a knife lengthwise of the ear, and it will save much labour in stripping down the husks.—*Am. Far.*

FOR SALE,

OAT MEAL, PEARL BARLEY, AND SPLIT PEAS.

MANUFACTURED by the Subscriber, at his mill in Barnet, Vermont Any gentleman wishing to be supplied with a few barrels, of either article, by the barrel or ton, can have the same by forwarding his order for the same to the Subscriber. Any quantity, of the articles, can be forwarded in the opening of the spring, to Hartford, Connecticut, from the landing in this town, for $11 per ton; and can be freighted from there to any port in the Union. The above articles will be forwarded at cost and freight, the ensuing spring. HENRY STEVENS.

BARNET, Vt March 4th, 1822. 3t

☞ COMMUNICATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, No 5, Luthern-street. All letters from abroad, directed to the EDITOR, Albany, will be duly attended to Each volume comprises twelve months, or fifty two numbers — the numbers are issued weekly on Saturday, and the volume commences the first Saturday in June.

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